## **Temptation and Restraint Inventory (TRI)**

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION** 

The TRI is a measure of drinking restraint (i.e., the preoccupation with controlling alcohol consumption). It consists of 15 items, each of which is rated on a 9-point scale where "1" reflects a lack of preoccupation and "9" reflects a high degree of preoccupation. The items form five first-order factors. Three of the factors were drawn from factor and confirmatory analyses of the Restrained Drinking Scale (Ruderman & McKirnan, 1984). These three factors are: Govern (difficulty controlling alcohol intake), Restrict (attempts to limit drinking), and Emotion (negative affect as a reason for drinking). The other two factors were newly developed. They are Concern about Drinking (CAD; plans to reduce drinking/worry about controlling drinking) and Cognitive Preoccupation (CP; thoughts about drinking). All factors exhibit adequate levels of internal consistency (alphas = .78 to .91). These five factors form two internally consistent second-order factors; Cognitive and Emotional Preoccupation (CEP; alpha = .91) and Cognitive and Behavioral Concern (CBC; alpha = .79). The CEP higher-order factor is composed of Govern, Emotion, and CP. It measures the temptation to drink. The CBC higherorder factor is composed of Restrict and CAD. It measures the control/ restriction of alcohol intake

|                       | TOSTICION OF MICONOF INMICO  |
|-----------------------|--|
|                       |  |
| TARGET POPULATION     | ⊠ Adults   |
|                       | ☐ Adolescents  |
|                       | Groups for which this instrument might be especially helpful?                  |
|                       | Drinkers who are concerned about their alcohol consumption                     |
| ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES | Number of items: 15  |
|                       | Number of subscales: 5   |
|                       | Format(s): 🗵 Pencil-and-paper self-administered                                |
|                       |  |
|                       | Observation  |
|                       | ☐ Computer self-administered   |
|                       | ☐ Other  |
|                       | Time required for administration: 10 minutes                                   |
|                       | Administered by: Self  |
|                       | Training required for administration? $\square$ yes $\boxtimes$ no             |
|                       | Comments: Language is relatively simple and should be easy to self-administer. |

| SCORING                           | Time required to score/interpret: A few minutes  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                   | Scored by: Any trained personnel   |
|                                   | Computerized scoring or interpretation available? $\square$ Yes $\boxtimes$ No   |
|                                   | Norms available? ⊠ Yes □ No  |
|                                   | Instrument normed on subgroups? $\square$ Yes $\boxtimes$ No   |
|                                   | Comments: Scoring and interpretation scores are relatively straightforward.  Factor scores are summed.   |
| PSYCHOMETRICS                     | Have reliability studies been done? ⊠ Yes □ No   |
|                                   | What measure(s) of reliability was used?   |
|                                   | ☐ Test-retest  |
|                                   | ☐ Split half (not applicable)  |
|                                   |  |
|                                   | Have validity studies been done? $\boxtimes$ Yes $\square$ No  |
|                                   | What measures of validity have been derived?   |
|                                   | ☐ Content  |
|                                   | ☑ Criterion (predictive, concurrent, "postdictive")  |
|                                   | ⊠ Construct  |
| CLINICAL UTILITY OF INSTRUMENT    | To assess both the temptation to drink and the preoccupation with limiting drinking in persons who wish to cut down on drinking or to abstain from consuming alcohol |
| RESEARCH APPLICABILITY            | Studies of the abstinence/limit violation effect among social drinkers and problem drinkers  |
| SOURCE, COST AND COPYRIGHT ISSUES | Copyright: ☐ Yes ⊠ No Cost: None   |
|                                   | Source: R. Lorraine Collins  |
|                                   | Research Institute on Addictions   |
|                                   | 1021 Main Street   |
|                                   | Buffalo, NY 14203  |
| SOURCE REFERENCE                  | Collins, R.L. & Lapp, W.M. (1992). The Temptation and Restraint Inventory for  |
|                                   | measuring drinking restraint. British Journal of Addiction, 87, 625-633.   |
|                                   |  |

## SUPPORTING REFERENCES

Collins, R.L., Koutsky, J.R. & Izzo, C.V. (2000). Temptation, restriction and the regulation of alcohol intake: Validity and utility of the Temptation and Restraint Inventory. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 61, 766-773.

Connors, G.J., Collins, R.L., Dermen, K.H. & Koutsky, J.R. (1998). Substance use restraint: An extension of the construct to a clinical population. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, *22*, 87-99.